FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in two sections—Section I
Vol. XVII, No. 846 January 10-16, 1957

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Britain

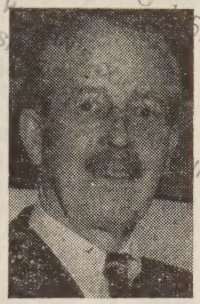
Macmillan Succeeds Eden. Sir Anthony Eden, 59, British Prime Minister since Apr. 6, 1955, resigned the office Jan. 9 on grounds that ill health left him "unable to do my full duty." He resigned from the House of Commons Jan. 11. Harold Macmillan, to be 63 Feb. 10, Eden's Chancellor of the Exchequer, was designated as the new Prime Min. & First Lord of the Treas. by Queen Elizabeth II Jan. 10.

Eden's plea of ill health was supported by a bulletin his doctors issued Jan. 9 saying that he had suffered "a recurrence of abdominal symptoms" that caused concern in view of the operation he underwent in 1953 for removal of a bile duct obstruction. The British press generally ascribed his resignation to the failure of his policy of force in the Suez Canal dispute. Widespread British & foreign opposition to his moves on Suez were said to have depressed Eden & had an adverse effect on his health.

Macmillan was commissioned as Eden's successor in preference to Richard Austen Butler, 54, after the Queen had consulted with ex-Prime Min. Winston S. Churchill, 82, & the Marquess of Salisbury, 63, Lord Pres. of the Council & Conservative Party leader in the House of Lords. Butler, Lord Privy Seal & House of Commons Conservative leader who had acted as Cabinet head during Eden's recent vacation in Jamaica, was rated as an opponent of Eden's Suez policy, which Macmillan had supported. London political reports indicated that Conservative MPs who favored drastic action on Suez would not accept Butler as Prime Minister but that Macmillan was acceptable to Butler's following.

Cabinet Named. Macmillan retained Butler as Lord Privy Seal & Commons majority leader in the new Cabinet announced Jan. 13. Butler also was made Home Secy. to replace Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George. Macmillan retained Selwyn Lloyd, 52, as Forgn. Secy. but replaced Defense Min. Antony Head with ex-Housing Min. Duncan Sandys, 47, Churchill's son-in-law. Head, like Eden & Lloyd, had been charged by Eden's critics with major responsibility for the Suez attack.

EDEN



MACMILLAN

Other new Cabt. appointments: Chancellor of the Exchequer—Peter Thorneycroft, ex-Board of Trade Pres.; Board of Trade Pres.—Sir David Eccles, ex-Eductn. Min.; Secy. for Scotland—John Scott Maclay to replace James Stuart; Housing & Local Govt. Min. and Min. for Welsh Affairs—Henry Brook, ex-Treasury Financial Secy., to replace Sandys; Min. of Education—Viscount Hailsham, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, to replace Eccles; Min. of Power—Sir Percy Mills (retained in a post previously lacking full Cabt. rank); Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Dr. Charles Hill, ex-Postmaster Gen., to replace the Earl of Selkirk.

Other Ministers retained: Secy. for Commonwealth Relations—Earl of Home; Lord Chancellor (pres. of House of Lords)—Viscount Kilmuir; Colonial Secy.—Alan Lennox-Boyd; Min. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food—Derick Heathcoat-Amory; Min. of Labor—Iain MacLeod; Min. of Transport & Civil Aviation—Harold Watkinson; Lord Pres. of the Council—Marquess of Salisbury.

Others dropped from the Cabt.: Sir Walter Monckton, Paymaster Gen., made a viscount, & Min. of Works Patrick Buchan-Hepburn, made a baron, with their former offices reduced to sub-Cabt. status.

Reaction. Egyptian officials declined to comment on Eden's resignation Jan. 9, but his departure from office was hailed in Cairo as a triumph for Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. The Cairo press criticized Macmillan Jan. 11 as an exponent of Eden's "imperialist designs." Paris officials generally regarded Eden's resignation as due to the failure of the Anglo-French invasion of Suez.

Many expressions of personal sympathy for Eden were voiced Jan. 9 by the British press, public & political leaders, including Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell (in Cambridge, Mass. to lecture at Harvard) & ex-Prime Min. Earl Attlee (in Moline, Ill. while on a U.S. speaking tour). Gaitskell Jan. 9 called for a general election soon in Britain. (Macmillan said Jan. 10 he planned no early election but that Conservatives would win if one were held now.)

U.S. officials indicated Jan. 9-10 that they expected improvement in Anglo-U.S. governmental relations after Macmillan took over from Eden. Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 9 expressed anxiety over the illness of Eden, his "old & good friend," then exchanged messages expressing hope for enduring British-American friendship with Macmillan Jan. 15.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer sent Eden a message of thanks Jan. 10 for Eden's "strong aid" in bringing about West Germany's freedom as a member of the European Defense Community in 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 306E3]. Bonn officials informally praised Macmillan as a strong advocate of measures for European unity. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D2]

Moscow broadcasts Jan. 10 said Eden was ousted because his Suez action cost Britain its "70 years of influence in the Middle East, from which it is being squeezed out by the U.S." Moscow criticized Macmillan as a wealthy ally of the British Conservatives' "extreme right wing."

Facts on Macmillan. Born Feb. 10, 1894, son of Scottish publisher & former Helen Artie Belles of Spencer, Ind. Educated at Eton & Oxford. Wounded 3 times as member of Grenadiers in World War I. Married Lady Dorothy Evelyn Cavendish, daughter of Duke of Devonshire (then Gov. Gen. of Canada), 1920. MP almost continuously since 1924; advocate of social reforms during 1930s & supporter of Churchill's strong opposition to appeasement of Hitler & Mussolini. Became close friend of Gen. Eisenhower while State Undersecy. for Colonies & British Resident Min. in N. Africa 1942. Achieved goal of building 300,000 houses a year while British Housing Min. 1951-53; subsequently Defense Min. (1954), Forgn. Secy. (1955), Chancellor of Exchequer since Dec. 20, 1955. Director of Macmillan publishing firm & several banks. Family: son Maurice, Conservative MP, & 3 daughters. [See Vol. XV, p. 426B3]

Facts on Eden. Born June 12, 1897, son of Sir Wm. Eden, Durham landowner. Educated at Eton & Oxford. British Army lt., capt. & brigade major in World War I. Elected to Commons as Conservative for Warwick & Leamington 1923; held seat continuously until resignation Jan. 11. Parliamentary private secy. to Home Affairs Undersecy. 1924-25 & to Forgn. Secy. Sir Austen Chamberlain 1926-29; Parliamentary Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. 1931-33; Lord Privy Seal 1934; Min.-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

Eden resigned as British Prime Min.; succeeded by Macmillan.

Acheson criticized, Truman asked support of Eisenhower Doctrine on Mid-East.

UN reported Suez Canal clearance accord with Egypt.

Egyptian Govt. moved to "Egyptianize" foreign-controlled firms.

UN set up unit to study Soviet attack on Hungary.

U.S. presented revised disarmament plan to UN.

Yemen charged British encroachment from Aden.

United States

Eisenhower stressed inflation danger, need for disarmament & Allied unity in State-of-Union message.

President toured southwestern drought area.

New civil rights, school, Bricker Amend., anti-Senate filibuster bills offered in Congress.

Died: actor Humphrey Bogart.

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without-Portfolio for League of Nations affairs 1935; Forgn. Secy. 1935-38 until resignation in opposition to Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler. World War II Cabt. posts: State Secy. for Dominion Affairs 1939, State Secy. for War 1940, Forgn. Secy. under Churchill 1940-45; House of Commons leader 1942. Resumed as Forgn. Secy. 1951 after 5-yr. Laborite regime. Succeeded Churchill as Prime Min. Apr. 6, 1955. Sons: Simon, killed in Burma in World War II, & Nicholas. Marriages: Beatrice Helen Beckett 1923-50 (divorced), Clarissa Spencer Churchill (niece of ex-Prime Minister) since Aug. 1952. [See Vols. XVI, pp. 396F3, 426A2; XV, 100A1; XIII, 199B-C1; XII, 260M]

MIDDLE EAST

Eisenhower Doctrine

Soviet Reaction. Pres. Eisenhower's program for U.S. military & economic aid to Mid-Eastern nations was denounced by the USSR Jan. 13 as "fraught with grave danger to peace & security in the Middle East." A statement issued through Tass news agency & broadcast by Moscow radio charged that the projected U.S. policy would be one of "flagrant interference" & "military intervention" in "the affairs of the Arab countries," and that the "aggressive trend of this program" foreboded creation of a U.S. "military protectorate" designed to "set back" Mid-Eastern development "for years to come."

The Russian statement, made in the name of "authoritative Soviet circles," charged that the U.S. sought to "take advantage of the weakening of Britain & France in the Middle East to capture their positions" & "implant the former colonial order . . . under a new signboard." The Eisenhower Doctrine, it said, would "only encourage the aggressive tendencies of Israel's ruling circles [toward] the Arab countries." "It was not the Soviet Union but Britain & France, the United States' chief partners in [NATO], which committed aggression against Egypt," according to the Russians. The Soviet statement warned that the USSR "is vitally interested in the maintenance of peace" among nations "in direct proximity of its frontiers." It said that the Soviet Govt. "regards as one of its prime tasks to render every assistance & support to the [Mid-Eastern] countries fighting to consolidate their national independence." Policies which "envisage the possibility of employing United States armed force in that area might lead to dangerous consequences." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 411G1-E2, 374D2]

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev predicted Jan. 13 that the Eisenhower Doctrine would break against the "granite rock" of Russian strength & be "thrown on the garbage heap of history." Khrushchev, addressing party & Govt. leaders in Tashkent, charged that Pres. Eisenhower "must be a great dreamer" to base U.S. policy on Soviet wishes "to conquer the Middle East." The truth, Khrushchev said, was that "American imperialism" was attempting to penetrate the Mid-East "to replace" the "decrepit British lion" which "now has lost his tail in Egypt." [See p. 4A1]

Acheson Testimony. Ex-U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson Jan. 10 opposed the Eisenhower Doctrine as "perilously like another approach to the brink" of a 3d World War. Testifying before the House Forgn. Affairs Com. in Washington, Acheson held that "vague phrases" in the joint resolution drafted to implement the new Mid-East policy [see p. 2D1] indicated that "we might respond to any but the most vital danger by nuclear retaliation." Such a suggestion, Acheson said, was a "catastrophic threat" which could "cause a fatal miscalculation." Acheson discounted fears that "the Soviet Union will launch an armed attack" in the Mid-East. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 325F2, 324D3]

Acheson said that Pres. Eisenhower's Jan. 5 message to Congress on the Middle East was "not a statement of policy, but an invitation [to Congress] to devise one."

Acheson suggested that in those areas of Mid-Eastern policy where the President did not have necessary powers, "a simple House resolution or concurrent resolution" would suffice. Acheson urged that Congress limit itself to a resolution expressing the "sense" of U.S. interests in the Mid-East. [See Vol. VIII, p. 184G-J]

According to Acheson, the Eisenhower Doctrine measure was "not very useful" as a guide for U.S. Mid-East policies because it (a) could not offer settlements for either the Suez Canal or Arab-Israel disputes, (b) provided for unilateral use of U.S. forces, bypassing treaty obligations and the need for allies & bases, and (c) contained an "abdication of responsibility & power" on the assumption that the UN would "determine policy, make decisions & enforce them" in the Middle East. [See pp. 1E1, 2C1]

Truman Support. Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman called Jan. 13 for full congressional & popular backing for the military & aid provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine. Truman said in an article written for NANA:

"If I were now a member of the United States Senate" he would support the Eisenhower program. "Congress has no alternative but to go along with the President in this program to prevent the Russians from taking over the whole strategic Middle East." "We must at this stage accept the President's assessment of what the situation is, for only the President is in possession of all the facts" & can "tell us the true state of affairs around the world." The President "must exercise his Constitutional authority to make foreign policy," but Congress must "enable the President to carry out his announced policies by voting him adequate funds." Enactment of the Eisenhower Doctrine would strengthen the UN. "The League of Nations collapsed without us, and the United Nations could crumble if we falter" in the Mid-East. The U.S. dared not "falter in what [it] must do in the Middle East" to block Russian control of the region's resources, which "would inevitably lead to war." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 332F2, 35D-F1]

Truman urged 3 further steps toward halting Russian penetration of the Mid-East: (1) An embargo on Soviet arms shipments to the Mid-East, to be extended, if possible, to all nations "until tensions subside." (2) Strengthening of UN Emergency Forces in the Mid-East pending settlement of the Suez dispute & conclusion of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. (3) The U.S. "should never again" become "separated from our allies." The U.S. shared responsibility for the "panicky military moves of the British, French & Israelis in Egypt," which could have been avoided. It was an "historic blunder" for the U.S. to have sided with the USSR against our allies, "because their security & ours are inseparable." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 393B1, 332F2, 35D1]

Dulles' Defense. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a joint session of the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. Jan. 14 that possible Communist aggression in the Mid-East was "the most serious threat we have faced over the last 10 years." Dulles contended that a "cataclysmic change" in the Mid-East within "the past few weeks" weighed "much in favor of international communism."

Dulles rejected the Acheson opposition to the Eisenhower Doctrine. He told the joint session that there was "now no adequate deterrent" in the Middle East capable of coping with Soviet military strength, Communist subversion & the economic crisis caused by blocking of the Suez Canal. The U.S., he said, envisaged a buildup of local Mid-East "security forces" without spurring "an arms race between the Arab states & Israel." He asserted that "whatever" the view of Mr. Eisenhower's authority "to use the armed forces . . . the Soviet rulers feel more deterred if the Congress has spoken."

Dulles rejected a proposal by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), Armed Services Com. chrmn., that Congress act on the program's military provisions but submit its aid authorization to further examination. Dulles asserted that Pres. Eisenhower needed immediate powers to bolster Mid-East economies, particularly those of Turkey, Iran, Iraq & Jordan. Dulles conceded that Egypt might receive U.S. aid at some future date. [See p. 3A1]

Dulles had told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. Jan. 8 (testimony made public Jan. 12) that it was his "definite belief" that without the enactment of the President's program the Mid-East would be "lost" to Communism. The USSR, he warned, would in that case "have gotten Western Europe without a war." Dulles said that the U.S. would regard Soviet dispatch of "volunteers" to the Middle East as "open, overt aggression."

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

U.S. aid, he said, would go to Mid-East nations "dedicated to maintaining [their] own independence, and by that we mean fighting communism." "We would be prepared to aid both Egypt & Syria if that aid stimulated a fight against international communism." [Vol. XVI, p. 362F3]

In a 2d appearance before the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. Jan. 15, Dulles warned that without Congressional approval of the Eisenhower Doctrine, there was "a very great likelihood" that U.S. soldiers eventually would have to fight in the Middle East. Dulles agreed to study proposed changes in the new policy to (a) give Congress powers to terminate the program, (b) require Presidential reports on the program & justification of any use of troops in the Mid-East, and (c) permit U.S. action before "overt" Soviet aggression.

Suez Canal

Pineau-Dulles Talks. Dulles met Jan. 11-12 in Washington with French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau for an exchange of views on the Suez crisis, Algeria, disarmament and European unity. Dulles was said to have supported French proposals for temporary "ground rules" to govern Suez Canal operations pending a final settlement. Pineau had seen UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld in New York Jan. 7-10 to discuss Hammarskjöld's continuing efforts to arrange for more direct British-French-Egyptian negotiations on the Suez Canal. Pineau returned to Paris Jan. 13 after failing to obtain a public expression of U.S. support for French Suez policy. [See p. 3D2]

Suez Clearance. Hammarskjöld reported to the UN Gen. Assembly Jan. 11 that final agreement had been reached with Egypt on Suez salvage operations. In an exchange of letters between Hammarskjöld & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi Jan. 8, Egypt pledged "fullest cooperation & assistance to the operation." Hammarskjöld's report revealed that the UN salvage fleet would consist of 32 vessels from 7 neutral nations. Egypt agreed to continued use of 15 Anglo-French vessels in Port Said harbor. [See p. 3A2; Vol. XVI, 434B1]

Oil. The Org. for European Economic Cooperation Jan. 14 announced formation of an oil pool to help relieve fuel shortages in Europe. J. Angus Beckett, OEEC Oil Com. chief, said Jan. 14 that 200,000 tons of oil would be fed into the pool every 10 days and that allocations would be designed to "spread the burden as fairly as possible." John P. Berkin, OEEC Petroleum Emergency Group chrmn., warned Jan. 14 that Europe's heavy fuel oil reserve would be down to a 3-wk. supply by Feb. 10. Berkin reported that daily U.S. oil deliveries to Europe rose from 381,000 bbl. in Nov. to 500,000 in Dec. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 411B2, 402D1, 387E1]

(Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Victor R. Hansen said Jan. 10 that the Justice Dept's anti-trust division had begun investigation of increases in U.S. crude oil & gasoline prices. Venezuelan oil firms announced price increases ranging from 22¢ to 46¢ a bbl. Jan. 11.) [See p. 7C3]

Egypt & Israel

'Egyptianization.' Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Jan. 15 decreed "Egyptianization" of all British & French banks & insurance firms in Egypt effective Jan. 16. He ordered similar measures applied to all other foreign banks & insurance companies within 5 yrs. The decrees required that all directors & shareholders of the firms be native-born Egyptian citizens. Alien agents for all foreign firms would be replaced by Egyptians within 5 yrs. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 411F1, 250E1-D2]

Egyptian Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni Jan. 15 announced formation of an Economic Org. to control & invest in Egypt all profits of the "Egyptianized" British and French firms. Kaissouni said that the Economic Org. also would control the "royalties from joint stock companies and other public economic bodies." Nasser Jan. 14 had decreed creation of a Supreme Council on Natl. Planning with himself as chrmn. Egyptian officials estimated Jan. 15 that British-French property in Egypt totaled £168 million Egyptian ($500 million). [See Vol. XVI, p. 362D1]

U.S. Aid. Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein met with William Rountree, Asst. State Secy. for Mid-East Affairs, Jan. 14 in a vain attempt to secure release of an estimated $40-$60 million in Egyptian assets frozen by the U.S. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D3]

State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White Jan. 14 denied reports that the U.S. had refused Egypt permission to buy U.S. surplus wheat. Egyptian wheat purchases in the U.S. were reported Jan. 14 to have totaled 280,000 tons (worth $19.6 million) since 1955.

(The U.S. Agri. Dept. Jan. 15 authorized Israel to buy $1.9 million worth of surplus corn under an agreement made before Israel invaded Egypt). [See Vol. XVI, p. 233C3]

Sinai Retreat. Israeli forces continued their withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula Jan. 10-17. They left El Arish & fell back to within 12 mi. of the Israeli border Jan. 15. Israeli troops ignored UN appeals to halt their scorched earth policy in the Sinai area & destroyed all military installations before leaving El Arish. Incoming UN Emergency Force units were mobbed by cheering Egyptians Jan. 15. [See p. 3G3]

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF cmndr., said after a meeting with Israeli Army Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Dayan Jan. 10 that "the Israelis are not withdrawing from Sherm el Sheikh," a Sinai point where Israelis

Gaza Strip. A report on Gaza Strip conditions, submitted Dec. 3 to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld by UNEF Lt. Col. Knute R. Nelson (U.S.) & made public Jan. 14, lauded Israeli administration of the area but cited indications that Israel planned a prolonged occupation. Henry R. Labouisse, dir. of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine, said in a report Jan. 14 that an estimated 386 Arab refugees had been killed in rioting in Khan Yunis & Rafa in early days of the Israeli occupation. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 441C1, 403D1]

(Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency charged Jan. 11 that Israeli troops had murdered 8,000 Arab youths in the Gaza Strip.)

Refugees. 4 Jewish organizations accredited to the UN (Agudath Israel World Org., Consultative Council of Jewish Orgs., Coordinating Bd. of Jewish Orgs., World Union of Reform Judaism) charged in a report to Hammarskjöld Jan. 14 that Egypt had threatened the "rights, status & very existence" of the Egyptian Jewish community. Israeli officials said Jan. 11 that 2,500 Egyptian Jewish refugees had reached Israel. [See p. 4D1]

Fighting. Israel charged Jan. 12 that Saudi Arabian shore batteries had fired on an Israeli naval vessel in the Strait of Tiran. Saudi Arabia protested to the UN Security Council Jan. 15 against Israeli air & naval actions against Saudi positions in the area Dec. 5, 11 & 12. The UN Truce Supervision Org. reported Jan. 6 that Israeli gunfire had killed a Jordanian near the frontier Dec. 30. Jordan charged Jan. 10 that Israeli troops were massing in the Tulkarm sector. Raiders sabotaged the Israeli railway system Jan. 7. Israeli troops killed one man in a Jordanian patrol that crossed the border Jan. 11. [See Vol. XVI, p. 434E2]

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Yemen. Assayed Ahmad Ali Zabareh, Yemeni chargé d'affaires in Washington, said Jan. 12 that he had appealed for U.S. intervention to halt British "aggression" against Yemen from the Aden Protectorate. Zabareh said that William M. Rountree, Asst. State Secy. for Mid-Eastern Affairs, had promised to contact "British authorities" about the reported fighting. Zabareh confirmed that Yemen recently had purchased Czech arms. He estimated the transaction at $8.5 million. [See p. 4F1; Vol. XVI, 207C2]

The Yemeni Govt. charged Jan. 12 that the British "aggression" had abrogated Anglo-Yemeni treaties of 1934 & 1951 delineating Yemeni-Aden frontiers, thus legally placing the locale of fighting within Yemen's territory. The British Forgn. Office said Jan. 12 that the treaties "most certainly" remained in force. Reports Jan. 10-17 said fighting continued sporadically between British-led Aden troops & Yemeni tribesmen in the Beihan & Dhala areas of Aden. Yemen called a meeting of the joint Egyptian-Saudi Arabian -Yemeni command Jan. 11 to discuss the fighting.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Hungary

UN Inquiry. The UN Gen. Assembly voted by 59-8 (10 abstentions) Jan. 10 to establish a 5-nation investigating committee to gather information on "the situation created

by the intervention" of Soviet armed forces "in the internal affairs of Hungary." The committee (Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia, Uruguay) was empowered to seek its evidence either "in Hungary" or "elsewhere", presumably from Hungarians who had escaped to the West [see p. 5A2; Vol. XVI, 435A2]. The resolution, submitted to the Assembly Jan. 9 by the U.S. & 23 other co-sponsors, was supported Jan. 10 by all states joining in the Dec. 12 UN condemnation of Soviet intervention in Hungary except Cuba, plus Morocco, Ceylon & Indonesia. Cuba opposed the new resolution on grounds that it would bury the Hungarian question in "dusty archives." The resolution had been written as an alternative to a threatened Cuban move to demand expulsion of the Hungarian UN delegation. [See Vol. XVI, p. 418B1]

The Hungarian Govt. denounced the proposed UN investigation Jan. 11 as "unprecedented, gross interference." It said that "no committee of any kind" had the right to probe Hungary's internal affairs. It protested the UN plan to interview "unauthorized & biased" Hungarian escapees and said that refugees who returned to Hungary would "not suffer harm or molestation." [See Vol. XVI, p. 410F1]

Moscow Talks. Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar conferred in Moscow Jan. 10 with Soviet leaders & visiting Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai. The talks, disclosed Jan. 11 after Kadar's return to Budapest & Chou's departure for Warsaw, produced an announcement of agreement to frustrate "all attempts to weaken the unbreakable unity of the Socialist camp" [see p. 4G1-C3]. Hungarian Interior Min. Gyorgy Marosan, who accompanied Kadar on his Moscow visit, said Jan. 15 that Red China had offered Hungary aid in goods & currency totaling 200 million rubles ($50 million). [See Vol. XVI, p. 434C-F3]

Councils Quit. Budapest area Workers Councils, led by Csepel I. Council heads, resigned Jan. 9 in protest against the Kadar Govt.'s refusal to grant the Councils a voice in Hungarian factory operations. A proclamation issued by dissident Council leaders after a meeting Jan. 10 with Sandor Gaspar, Trade Union Fed. Gen. Secy., recognized the Councils as "part of the community of workers" but condemned the resignations as "provocative" [see Vol. XVI, p. 426B3]. Soviet troops & Hungarian militia patrolled the Csepel area Jan. 10-12 & killed at least 2 of 5,000 workers who demonstrated against the Kadar Govt. Jan. 12. [See p. 5G1]

Death for Strikers. The Kadar Govt. Jan. 12 decreed creation of summary civilian courts empowered to pass "normal" sentences of death for strikes & other forms of labor unrest, including loitering near factories, interfering with work & unauthorized entrance into plants. The decree, which conceded that some sentences might be limited to long prison terms, applied to all factories employing 100 or more workers. The Govt. halted a scheduled meeting of the independent "Mefesz" student organization by arresting 8 of its leaders Jan. 11. [See pp. 4E2-5B1]

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U.S. Disarmament Plan. A new American plan for world disarmament, presented to the UN Gen. Assembly's Political Com. in New York Jan. 14 by Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., proposed: (1) Agreement that "all future production of fissionable materials shall be used or stockpiled exclusively for nonweapons purposes," with "effective international supervision" of observance of the agreement; (2) "advance notice and registration of all nuclear tests" held during the period before the agreement is reached; (3) progressive reduction of armed forces, enforced by aerial & other "effective" inspection, on the basis of a UN Disarmament Comm. subcommittee proposal that the U.S. & Soviet forces be limited to 2,500,000 men each, the British & French 750,000 each [see Vol. XVI, p. 233E1]; (4) restriction of experiments in man's use of outer space "exclusively to peaceful & scientific purposes"; (5) "progressive installation of inspection systems [regulated by "an international agency" & based on universal concession of "open skies, open ports, open centers"] which will provide against the possibliity of a great surprise attack."

Soviet delegate Vasily V. Kuznetsov, in replying to Lodge, argued for a Soviet plan announced Nov. 17 that called for larger cuts in armed forces, particularly those stationed in NATO & Warsaw Treaty areas, & immediate halting of nuclear weapons tests. Kuznetsov incorporated a lengthy denunciation of British, French, American & Israeli policy toward Egypt in his reply to Lodge on disarmament. [See Vol. XVI, p. 389D-G1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union

Pres. Eisenhower read before a joint session of Congress Jan. 10 a State-of-the-Union message in which he reported "an unprecedented peak" in U.S. prosperity. "Our economy is strong, expanding & fundamentally sound," he said. But he warned that inflation was "the principal threat to efficient functioning" of the U.S.' "free enterprise system."

The President stressed the need for free-world unity in preventing further Soviet expansion, in achieving world peace & in safeguarding U.S. security. He made a plea for disarmament & agreements to "control the outer space missile & satellite development."

The address was couched largely in general terms. Mr. Eisenhower promised to give Congress detailed proposals later. Highlights of his State-of-the-Union message:

Inflation—To avert this "danger," the Govt. must "live within its means" & avoid undue spending; business "should avoid unnecessary price increases" & specifically "those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole nation"; "except where necessary to correct obvious injustices," labor & management should avoid increases in wages & other benefits "that outrun productivity." "Should we persistently fail to discipline ourselves, eventually there will be increasing pressure on Govt. to redress the failure. By that process freedom will . . . disappear."

Disarmament—The U.S. persisted in its effort to reach "a sound & safeguarded agreement for open skies, unarmed aerial sentinels & reduced armament." "We are willing to enter any reliable agreement which would reverse the trend toward more devastating nuclear weapons; reciprocally provide against the possibility of surprise attack; mutually control the outer space missile & satellite development; and make feasible a lower level of armament & armed forces and an easier burden of military expenditure." [See p. 5C-D3]

Foreign policy—"The existence of a strongly armed imperialistic dictatorship poses a continuing threat to the free world's & thus to our nation's security & peace. . . . America, alone & isolated, cannot assure even its own security. We must be joined by . . . nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war. Our security is also enhanced by the immeasurable interest that joins us with all peoples who believe that peace with justice must be preserved, that wars of aggression are crimes against humanity." The U.S. military system "must work closely in cooperation with the forces of our friends. Our system of regional pacts" increases free-world security. Despite "strains, our regional alliances have proved durable & strong."

Congress should increase U.S. Info. Agency appropriations and set up a career service for its overseas foreign service officers. Congress should "regularize the status . . . of Hungarian refugees brought here as parolees" [see p. 5D-G2] & authorize full U.S. participation in the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. [See Vol. XVI, p. 348C3]

Foreign aid—The U.S. must promote prosperity & welfare in other free-world countries because "strength is essentially a product of economic health & social well-being. . . . Even as we continue our program of military assistance, we must emphasize aid to our friends in building more productive economies & in better satisfying [their] natural demands . . . for progress." [Vol. XVI, p. 429F2]

Foreign trade—"I urge Congressional authorization for United States membership in the proposed Org. for Trade Cooperation." This "will speed removal of discrimination against our export trade" [see Vol. XVI, p. 151G2].

"We welcome" efforts to create "an integrated [West European] community" & "common market."

Armed forces—"Our survival in today's world requires modern, adequate, dependable military strength." The U.S. security force was "so armed in new weapons, so deployed, so equipped that today . . . [it] is the most powerful in our peacetime history. . . . It is a major deterrent to war. . . . Yet we must not delude ourselves that safety necessarily increases as expenditures for military research or forces in being go up. Indeed, beyond a wise & reasonable level . . . money spent on arms may be money wasted on sterile or inflated costs, thereby weakening the very security & strength we seek."

Monetary study—Congress should authorize a commission to investigate "the nature, performance & adequacy of our financial system . . . in terms of its direct service to the whole economy & in terms of its function as the mechanism through which monetary & credit policy takes effect." [A bill providing for such a body, with 9 members to be appointed by the President, was introduced in the Senate Jan. 14 by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) of the Senate Banking & Currency Com. The American Bankers Assn. indorsed the idea Jan. 14.] [See Vol. XVI, p. 413C-G1]

Civil rights—Congress should enact a 4-point civil rights program that would: (1) create a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights violations & make recommendations; (2) create a Justice Dept. Civil Rights Div.; (3) provide "new laws to aid in the enforcement of voting rights"; (4) let the Fed. Govt. "seek from the civil courts preventive relief in civil rights cases." [Vol. XVI, p. 236A3]

Schools—An emergency school construction program "should be enacted without delay" and "on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration." [See Vol. XVI, p. 324E1-F2]

Agriculture—"The long slide in farm income has been halted and . . . further improvement is in prospect. . . . 3 tools that we have developed—improved surplus disposal, improved price support laws & the soil bank—are working to reduce price-depressing Govt. stocks of farm products." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 370A1, 369A3, 325D1]

Water—Water was "rapidly becoming our most valuable natural resource. . . . Each of our great river valleys should be considered as a whole" in the matter of making the best use of the water supply. The problem "demands the closest kind of cooperation & partnership between municipalities, states & the Federal Govt.," a partnership "established on a proper & logical basis of sharing authority, responsibility & costs."

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Tours Drought Area. Pres. Eisenhower made a 4,600-mile plane tour of drought-stricken Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado & Kansas Jan. 13-15 to view the damage & dramatize its seriousness. He was accompanied by Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton & other aides. [Vol. XVI, p. 412F3]

Mr. Eisenhower revealed Jan. 15, at a drought conference in Wichita, Kan., that his budget message would request: (a) "authority to use $25 million of the disaster loan revolving fund to provide additional emergency feed assistance"; (b) extension until June 30, 1958 of $25 million in obligated farm conservation funds to pay farmers for "wind-erosion & other emergency conservation measures"; (c) a $26 million appropriation under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act "primarily for refinancing farm indebtedness by direct loans." He said the Federal Govt. should be "a cheerful, willing partner, ready to do its best" in such situations but insisted that when "humanly possible," the "maximum of responsibility & direction . . . [should stay] in the local scene." He asked, "Can we get the efficiency, the economy that comes from someone who is spending his own time, sometimes his own money . . . [& is] looking for the greatest possible return?" He stressed the need for research in overcoming the lack of water. [See Vol. XVI, p. 357E1]

(The 3-day Wichita conference had opened Jan. 14 under the chairmanship of Agri. Undersecy. True D. Morse. 160 representatives of federal agencies & of the drought-stricken 10 Great Plains states & 5 adjoining states participated.

(The Agri. Dept. had reported at the outset of Mr. Eisenhower's trip Jan. 13 that drought & dust storms already had damaged some 2 million acres of farm & ranch land and that 29 million additional acres were "in condition to blow" before long. "Of the nation's approximately 3,000 counties, some 700 in 15 states are under designation as drought emergency disaster areas," the report said.

(Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson [Tex.] & Rep. W. R. Poage [D., Tex.] introduced in Congress Jan. 10 a bill authorizing the Govt. to rent drought land to give it a chance to recover. Farmers & ranchers would sign yearly contracts to be paid for keeping livestock off stricken land. 17 of Texas' 21 House members joined in offering the bill.

(The Agri. Dept. warned Jan. 14 that 22 million acres of range land in 19 Western & Midwestern states again were threatened with damage from grasshoppers & Mormon crickets. These pests had damaged an estimated $37 million worth of crops in 1956, but control measures had saved nearly $38½ million worth, the department said. AP reported from Mexico City Jan. 15 hundreds of Mexicans were leaving northern Coahuila State, where drought had obliterated ranches & towns.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 357E1]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 14 nominated Amb.-to-France Clarence Douglas Dillon, 47, to succeed Herbert V. Prochnow (resigned) as Deputy State Undersecy. for Economic Affairs. (Dillon had been criticized in France for a Nov. 1956 radio remark that a Soviet threat to intervene was the main reason France & Britain had halted their Egyptian invasion. Dillon said later that he had not meant that UN & U.S. opposition to the attack had been unimportant. Addressing the American Club of Paris Jan. 10, Dillon denied reports that the U.S. or "American business . . . are working to replace France in North Africa.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 90C1]

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 14 accepted with regret the resignation of Clifford C. Furnas, effective Feb. 15, as Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Dvpt. Furnas was to resume his job as chancellor of the U. of Buffalo. [See Vol. XVI, p. 114C1] . . . The President Jan. 14 formally nominated Mansfield D. Sprague to replace Carter L. Burgess as Asst. Defense Secy. for Manpower, Personnel & Reserve. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436E2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 14 appointed Charles Joseph McCarthy of Dallas, Chance-Vought Aircraft chairman, to succeed Arthur E. Raymond as a member of the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics for a 5-yr. term. . . . The President Jan. 14 sent the Senate Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker's nomination to the temporary rank of major gen. & permanent rank of brigadier gen. [See Vol. XV, p. 242C1]

(The State Dept. announced Jan. 11 that Amb.-to-Luxembourg Wiley T. Buchanan Jr. would become State Dept. Chief of Protocol Jan. 31 on the retirement of John F. Simmons, who reached the statutory retirement age of 65 Jan. 3.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 37B2]

CONGRESS

New Cloture Moves. Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Jan. 9 introduced a resolution to permit cloture—limitation of Senate debate—by demand of ⅔ of the Senators present & voting. His proposal was offered as an amendment to Senate Rule XXII, which authorized cloture only by vote of ⅔ of the entire Senate membership. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), 9 other Democrats & 21 Republicans co-sponsored the resolution.

The Knowland resolution also would repeal Rule XXII's provision that cloture may not be imposed on debate on motions to change Senate rules. In addition, it would provide that Senate rules "shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules." [See p. 6F2-C3]

A resolution similar to Knowland's but omitting the provision for continuing rules was introduced Jan. 9 by Sens. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) & Prescott S. Bush (R., Conn.). Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) the same day offered a resolution nullifying the ban on cloture in debate on rule change. It was co-sponsored by Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) & Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D., Pa.).

Douglas Jan. 7 had submitted a proposal to end the ban on cloture in rule-change debate and to provide that debate on legislation could be stopped (a) after 2 days by ⅔ of the Senators present & voting or (b) after 15 days

by a majority of the full Senate. It was co-sponsored by 10 other Democrats & GOP Sens. Charles E. Potter (Mich.) & Clifford P. Case (N.J.).

Committee Posts. The Senate Democratic Steering Com. Jan. 8 awarded a coveted Senate Forgn. Relations Com. seat to Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) despite the fact that Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), who had 4 years more seniority than Kennedy, had asked to fill the vacancy.

Senate committee assignments were confirmed by the full Senate Jan. 9 with only one protest. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) objected to the reappointment of Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) as Judiciary Com. chairman. He said Eastland, who had attacked the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, should not be made the apparent civil rights spokesman of the Democratic Party, which had taken an opposing stand. [See Vol. XVI, p. 78C-D1]

Chairmen (all Democrats) of committees of the 85th Congress:

SENATE. Agri. & Forestry—Allen J. Ellender (La.). **Appropriations**—Carl Hayden (Ariz.). **Armed Services**—Richard B. Russell (Ga.). **Banking & Currency**—Wm. Fulbright (Ark.). **Dist. of Columbia**—Matthew M. Neely (W., Va.). **Finance**—Harry F. Byrd (Va.). **Forgn. Relations**—Theo. F. Green (R.I.). **Govt. Operations**—John L. McClellan (Ark.). **Interior & Insular Affairs**—Jas. E. Murray (Mont.). **Interstate & Forgn. Commerce**—Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.). **Judiciary**—Jas. O. Eastland (Miss.). **Labor & Public Welfare**—Lister Hill (Ala.) **Post Office & Civil Svc.**—Olin D. Johnston (S.C.). **Public Works**—Dennis Chavez (N.M.). **Rules & Admin.**—Thos. C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.).

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. Agri.—Harold C. Cooley (N.C.). **Appropriations**—Clarence Cannon (Mo.). **Armed Services**—Carl Vinson (Ga.). **Banking & Currency**—Brent Spence (Ky.). **Dist. of Columbia**—John B. McMillan (S.C.). **Edctn. & Labor**—Graham A. Barden (N.C.). **Forgn. Affairs**—Thos. S. Gordon (Ill.). **Govt. Operations**—Wm. L. Dawson (Ill.). **House Admin.**—Omar Burleson (Tex.). **Interior & Insular Affairs**—Clair Engle (Calif.). **Interstate & Forgn. Commerce**—Oren Harris (Ark.). **Judiciary**—Emanuel Celler (N.Y.). **Merchant Marine & Fisheries**—Herbert C. Bonner (N.C.). **Post Office & Civil Svc.**—Tom Murray (Tenn.). **Public Works**—Chas. A. Buckley (N.Y.). **Rules**—Howard W. Smith (Va.). **Un-American Activities**—Francis E. Walter (Pa.). **Veterans' Affairs**—Olin E. Teague (Tex.). **Ways & Means**—Jere Cooper (Tenn.).

Joint Atomic Energy Com.—Rep. Carl T. Durham (N.C.). (Sen. Clinton P. Anderson [D., N.M.], switching posts with Durham, became vice chairman of the committee.)

Legislation. Some 2,000 bills were introduced in the House on the opening day of Congress Jan. 3.

House leaders assigned the number HR1 to a school-construction measure introduced by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.). It called for federal grants of $600 million a year for 5 years. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) simultaneously introduced a school-building bill providing $400 million a year in federal aid for 4 years (as proposed by Kelley in 1956) but barring federal funds from school districts that failed to start desegregation. In the Senate, where Jan. 7 was the first day for introducing new bills, Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) offered an emergency 2-yr. $2 billion school construction program. Federal funds would be assigned on the basis of school-age population. [See Vol. XVI, p. 324E1-F2]

Senate GOP whip Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) Jan. 7 introduced the Admin.'s 4-point civil-rights "package." It would provide federal guarantees of minorities' voting rights, guarantee other civil rights and create a Fed. Civil Rights Comm. & a Justice Dept. Civil Rights Div. More comprehensive programs were introduced by Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Com. Jan. 7 & by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) Jan. 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 236A-B3]

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) Jan. 7 introduced a new version of the Bricker Amendment, which he insisted would not impair the President's authority to conduct foreign affairs. The object of the proposed addition to the Constitution was to make it impossible for international agreements to become domestic U.S. law without Congressional action. Partial text of Bricker's latest version:

"**Sec. 1.** A provision of a treaty or other international agreement not made in pursuance of this Constitution shall have no force or effect. . . .

"**Sec. 2.** A treaty or other international agreement shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation . . . [unless the Senate, when advising & consenting to a treaty, provides that it] shall have legislative effect.

"**Sec. 3.** An international agreement other than a treaty shall have legislative effect within the United States . . . only through legislation valid in the absence of such . . . agreement.

"**Sec. 4.** On the question of advising & consenting to a treaty . . . the names of the Senators voting for & against shall be entered on the journal of the Senate." [See Vol. XVI, p. 229A3]

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William A. Blakley, 58, Dallas lawyer & "Eisenhower Democrat," was given an interim appointment as Senator by outgoing Texas Gov. Allan Shivers Jan. 15 to succeed Price Daniel (D.). Daniel's resignation from the Senate took effect at midnight Jan. 14; he was sworn in to succeed Shivers as Governor Jan. 15. [See Vol. XVI, p. 379F1] . . . **Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.** (D., N.Y.) should not be punished by loss of committee assignments for bolting his party & supporting President Eisenhower in the 1956 election, House Democratic leaders decided Jan. 2. [See Vol. XVI, p. 413C-D2] . . . **Pres. Eisenhower's** reelection was confirmed by a Congressional canvass at a joint session Jan. 7. [See Vol. XVI, p. 421E3] . . . **Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr.** (R., N.Y.) was "criticized & rebuked" by the 3 Dems. of a special House committee on campaign expenditures Jan. 1 for campaign literature used against his unsuccessful Democratic opponent in the Nov. 1956 election. But they absolved Coudert of blame for "false & deceitful" material an aide had inserted into a campaign paper. [See Vol. XVI, p. 379F2] . . . **Judge Stanley N. Barnes** of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals (San Francisco) had some of his stock transactions investigated by a House Judiciary subcommittee & the results turned over to the Justice Dept., the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), confirmed Jan. 11. Barnes had been Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Anti-Trust Div. until he received his judicial appointment in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 77D2]. Celler said his subcommittee had inquired into the purchase & sale of $65,500 worth of Warren Petroleum Co. stock in the name of Mrs. Edward A. Foote, wife of Barnes' chief aide in the Anti-Trust Div., at a time when the Anti-Trust Div. was scrutinizing Gulf Oil Corp.'s proposal to buy the company. . . . **Agriculture Dept.** reported to Congress Jan. 5 that food stamp plans proposed for improving Americans' diets would cost the Govt. annually: (a) $600 million if limited to persons getting welfare aid, (b) $2½ billion if used to assure all Americans diets averaging $5.50 a week. [See Vol. XVI, p. 318D2] . . . **Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy** (R., Wis.) said Jan. 4 & 15 that he would oppose the confirmation of William J. Brennan Jr. as a Supreme Court justice because, McCarthy charged, Brennan had used his N.J. Supreme Court bench to smear & denounce "anyone who dared to criticize or expose Communists in the Govt." [see Vol. XVI, p. 325C-E3]. McCarthy charged on ABC-TV's "Press Conference" Jan. 13 that Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Pres. Eisenhower's brother, had been identified with "extreme radical leftwing" groups & "tops the list" of the "motley crowd" that did the U.S. "a great deal of damage" by its influence on the President. McCarthy told the Senate Jan. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower was to blame for the Dems. winning control of the Senate because the President "deliberately" contributed to a "purge" of ex-Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida), defeated for reelection. [See p. 16D3, Vol. XVI, 378E3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Civil Rights. Fed. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled in Norfolk, Va. Jan. 11 that the pupil placement law adopted by the Virginia Legislature in an effort to by-pass the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision was "unconstitutional." He therefore rejected state motions to dismiss suits brought by Negroes seeking desegregation in Norfolk & Newport News. The state law he invalidated set up a board with sole right to assign students to schools—theoretically without regard to race. [See Vol. XVI, p. 437B3]

A pupil assignment bill giving city & county school boards authority to determine what schools students should attend was the key proposal of a 5-bill program Gov. Frank G. Clement submitted to the Tennessee Legislature Jan. 9 to solve desegregation controversies. He said the Supreme Court's ruling had nullified state segregation laws but specifically had left school administration in the hands of local officials. The South's race troubles could not "be erased by judicial decree," but "the Negro is equal to the white in the eyes of the law & in the sight of God," he declared. [See Vol. XVI, p. 406C1]

Gov. Marvin Griffin promised Georgia's Gen. Assembly in his annual

state-of-the-state message Jan. 15 that "there will be no breakdown in the pattern of segregation in this state" as long as he remained Governor. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438E1]

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans Jan. 9 overturned a lower court's dismissal of a suit by 20 Negro children seeking to enter white schools in Wichita Falls, Tex. The circuit court denied the lower court's contention that the question was "moot" because of desegregation progress. It ordered "a full & fair hearing" to determine the "good faith" of local school officials. [See Vol. XVI, p. 430B-C2]

The U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati Jan. 14, by a 2-1 ruling, reversed Fed. Dist. Judge Marion Boyd's decision not to enjoin the Tennessee Board of Education & Memphis State College officials from refusing to admit 5 Negro students. The circuit court held that the school officials had a right to limit admissions but not on the basis of race. [See Vol. XV, p. 355B1]

Politics. Leonard W. Hall, 56, resigned Jan. 11, effective Feb. 1, as chairman of the Republican Natl. Com. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 398F-G2, 309A-B2] . . . John R. McAlpine, Detroit advertising man active in Republican politics, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Detroit Jan. 8 on charges of distributing anonymous political literature. It was charged that McAlpine was responsible for the mailing of 6,000 pre-election letters to Negroes in Detroit urging support of Democrats "because the Democratic Party will keep the Colored in their place." The letters were mailed from Atlanta and signed "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta," a non-existent organization. They presumably were intended to turn Negroes against Democrats. McAlpine pleaded not guilty.

Communism. Irving Potash, 54, convicted Communist leader who voluntarily had exiled himself to Poland rather than face prosecution in the U.S., was arrested by the FBI in Bronxville, N.Y. Jan. 4. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Jan. 11 on charges of illegally re-entering the U.S. He pleaded guilty Jan. 15. Potash insisted on his arraignment Jan. 5 that he had returned only to see his family and had meant to surrender immediately thereafter. [See Vol. XVI, 443F3; XV, 76F3] . . . Mrs. Mary Knowles, 46, librarian at the William Jeannes Memorial Library of Plymouth Meeting, Pa., was convicted of contempt of Congress by Fed. Dist. Judge Ross Rizley in Washington Jan. 10 for having refused, under the First Amend., to answer Senate Internal Security Subcom. questions about alleged Communist connection. [See Vol. XVI, p. 398B-C2] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Jan. 3 upheld the contempt-of-Congress convictions of (a) ex-Vassar College instructor Lloyd Barenblatt, who had been given a 6-mo. jail sentence & fined $250 for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether he had ever been a Communist; (b) Harry Sacher, N.Y. attorney who had received a 6-mo. sentence & $1,000 fine for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether he had been a Red [see Vol. XVI, p. 441G2-A3]. Neither had invoked the 5th Amend. In the Barenblatt case, the appeals court said Congress "does not have a general power to inquire into political beliefs & associations" but "does have that power" when it needed the answer "in the exercise of legislative duty." The decision was written by Judge Walter M. Bastian with the concurrence of Judges Geo. T. Washington & Warren E. Burger.

OBITUARIES

Ralph Henry Ackerman, 64, U.S. Amb. to Dominican Republic 1948-52; Jan. 12 in Walterboro, S.C.

Col. Andrei S. Aldan, ex-USSR Ural Army chief of staff who became anti-Communist after capture by Germans in World War II; Jan. 10 in Washington of heart attack.

Dr. Paul S. Bachman, 55, U. of Hawaii pres.; Jan. 9 in Honolulu.

Humphrey Bogart, 57, actor who starred in 75 movies, including "Petrified Forest," "The Maltese Falcon," "Treasure of the Sierra Madre" & "African Queen," for which he won Academy Award as best actor in 1951; Jan. 14 in Hollywood of cancer of the esophagus. [See Vol. XVI, p. 187D1; XII, 99E; XI, 192G; VII, 343G; V, 162P]

Charles Wayland Brooks, 59, isolationist U.S. Sen. (R., Ill.) 1939-48, Ill. GOP Natl. committeeman; Jan. 14 in Chicago of heart ailment. [See Vol. VIII, p. 356P]

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, 94, U.S. Comm. of Education 1911-21, founder U. of Tenn. Educn. Dept., Austin Peay State College (Tenn.) pres. emeritus; Jan. 12 in Knoxville, Tenn.

Thomas Ridgeway Coward, 60, pres. Coward-McCann pblshrs., ex-Bobbs-Merrill ed., 1922 natl. squash tennis champ; Jan. 11 in N.Y. of heart attack.

André Szenes Dugo, 61, Hungarian-born artist, children's book illustrator, designer of 1943 & 1950 TB Assn. Christmas seals; Jan. 7 in New York of heart ailment.

Lionel Avard Forsyth, 66, head of Canada's Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. since 1949; Jan. 1 in Montreal.

Judge Jerome N. Frank, 67, judge of U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals since 1941, SEC chrmn. 1939-41, New Deal brain truster in 1930s as gen. counsel to AAA & Fed. Surplus Relief Corp.; Jan. 13 in New Haven, Conn. of heart attack.

Sir Robert Randolph Garran, 89, jurist who helped draft Australian Constitution in 1898, Solicitor-Gen. 1917-32; Jan. 11 in Canberra.

Winder Elwell Goldsborough, 85, inventor & engineer, Purdue U. Electrical Eng. School head 1896-1905; Jan. 12 in Norwalk, Conn.

Arthur Ervin Hecker, 65, Amer. Cyanamid Co. chief engr., ex-pres. Chemical Construction Corp.; Jan. 8 in New Rochelle, N.Y. of fractured skull sustained in fall at home.

Paul Hoy Helms, 67, ex-General Baking Corp. pres., founder of Helms Athletic Fndtn. to foster & honor amateur athletes; Jan. 5 in Palm Springs, Calif. of cancer.

Carl W. Jones, 69, "Minneapolis Journal" pblshr. 1928-39, amateur magician; Jan. 5 in Minneapolis.

Percy Hampton Johnston, 76, Chemical Natl. Bank and Chemical Bank & Trust (N.Y.) pres. 1920-35, bd. chrmn. 1935-46, head of U.S. mission to plan postwar rehabilitation of Japan; Jan. 2 in Honolulu.

Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich (Eleanor Calhoun), 92, U.S.-born classical actress who with her husband espoused cause of Serbian freedom; Jan. 9 in New York.

William Liebow, 61, Rumanian-born hotel owner (Cuba's Veradero Internaçional, Miami's Robert Clay, Panama's Naçional); Jan. 8 in New York of heart ailment.

Dr. Frank S. Lloyd, 58, English-born ex-head of CCNY hygiene dept. who resigned in 1953 following his 1952 suspension with basketball coach Nat Holman during basketball fix investigation, Fed. Security Agency chief of physical fitness 1942-44; Jan. 6 in New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 376F]

Stewart MacDonald, 77, FHA Admin. 1935-40, industrialist & auto mfr.; Jan. 3 in New York.

Maj. Gen. Robert Alexis McClure, 59, ex-chief of Psychological Warfare Branch of U.S. Army who safeguarded secrecy of 1942 N. African invasion, supervised publication of propaganda leaflets used on Nazi troops, retired in 1956 after starting literacy & vocational training program for Iranian Army; Jan. 1 near Tucson, Ariz.

Gabriela Mistral (Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga), 67, Chilean poet, winner of 1945 Nobel Prize in Literature for "Sonnets of Death"; Jan. 10 in Hempstead, N.Y. of cancer.

Charles McDonald Puckette, 69, "Chattanooga Times" gen. mgr. since 1942, Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn. chrmn.; Jan. 15 in Lookout Mt., Tenn.

John Reilly, 96, physician, personal doctor to Pres. Theo. Roosevelt, Pres. William H. Taft; Jan. 5 in New York.

Tony Révillon, 65, ex-French World War II Radical Socialist Education Min., ex-Secy. of State for Overseas Territories; Jan. 11 in Paris.

Henry Dwight Sedgwick, 95, biographer, essayist; Jan. 5, Pittsfield, Mass.

Theodore Seltzer, 86, Alsatian-born pres. of Bengué, Inc., mfrs. of Baume Ben-Gay medicinal ointments since 1900; Dec. 31, 1956 in New York.

Robert E. P. Sensenderfer, 73, "Philadelphia Bulletin" drama critic, ex-sports ed.; Jan. 2 in Ivyland, Pa.

Dr. Isaac N. Steinberg, 68, Russian-born secy. gen. of Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization, which tried to establish Jewish colonies throughout the world, Justice commissar in Lenin's 1917 Govt. who fled Russia in 1923; Jan. 2 in New York.

Edgard Tytgat, 78, Belgian primitive painter; Jan. 11 in Brussels.

Reginald A. Whitcombe, 58, British Open Golf champ in 1938, Irish Open champ in 1936; Jan. 11 in London.

Howard Linwood White, 80, "N.Y. Herald Tribune" society ed. 1913-49; Jan. 3 in Stamford, Conn. of cancer.

Dr. Charles Edward Amory Winslow, 79, founder in 1915 & prof. emeritus of Yale U. Dept. of Public Health, co-founder of Yale School of Nursing in 1923, "Amer. Journal of Public Health" ed.; Jan. 8, New Haven, Conn.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio, 45, of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the 1957 Argentine Grand Prix in Buenos Aires Jan. 13. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 498F1, 263D3] . . . **Basketball:** The East defeated the West, 109-97, in the annual Natl. Basketball Assn. All-Star game in Boston Jan. 15. [See Vol. XVI, p. 32G2] . . . **Football:** The West defeated the East, 19-10, in the annual Pro Bowl (Natl. Football League all-star) game in Los Angeles Jan. 13. [See Vol. XVI, p. 439D3] . . . **Golf:** Jay Hebert, 33, of Lafayette, Ind. won the $15,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur tourney at Pebble Beach, Calif. Jan. 13, for $2,500; Cary Middlecoff (pro) & Ed Crowley of San Francisco won the pro-amateur competition [see p. 8F2, B3]. Mickey Wright, 21, San Diego, Calif. pro, won the Sea Island (Ga.) women's tourney Jan. 13. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 80D2, 336B1]

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Natl. Football League all-star teams chosen by AP poll of sportwriters & sportcasters announced Jan. 10: (offensive)—Harlon Hill of the Chicago Bears & Bill Howton of Green Bay, ends; Lou Creekmur of Detroit & Roosevelt Brown of N.Y., tackles; Stan Jones of Bears & Dick Stanfel of Washn., guards; Larry Strickland of Bears, center; Bobby Layne of Detroit, quarterback; Frank Gifford of N.Y. & Ollie Matson of Chicago Cards, halfbacks; Rick Casares of Bears, fullback; (defensive)—Andy Robustelli of N.Y. & Gene Brito of Washn., ends; Roosevelt Grier of N.Y. & Art Donovan of Baltimore, tackles; Bill George of Bears, middle guard; Joe Schmidt of Detroit & Les Richter of Los Angeles, linebackers; Dick Lane of Cards & Jack Christiansen of Detroit, halfbacks; Emlen Tunnell of N.Y. & Yale Lary of Detroit, safety. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 439D3, 432E1]

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. executive council, meeting in St. Louis, refused Jan. 9 to exempt sports other than football from probation restrictions imposed on Southern Calif., U. of Wash. & UCLA. Pacific Coast Conf. faculty reps., meeting in San Francisco Jan. 4, revoked the $100-a-mo. ceiling on an athlete's earnings from an on-campus job and adopted a rule that earnings must be governed by need. PCC penalties invoked last year against all U. of Wash. & UCLA teams except football were canceled. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 382B2, 272B3] . . . **Lloyd Jordan**, 56, Harvard football coach since 1950, was dismissed Jan. 7. [See Vol. X, p. 72K-L] . . . **Eddie Teague**, 36, N.C. asst. coach, was named Citadel football coach Jan. 7 to succeed John E. Sauer. . . . **Bill Meek**, 34, Houston coach, was made SMU football coach Jan. 5. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432B2] . . . **Slater Martin** was named player-coach of the St. Louis Hawks of the Natl. Basketball Assn. (pro) Jan. 8 following coach Wm. (Red) Holzman's resignation. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424B1] . . . **Missouri U.** Jan. 9 named Frank Broyles, 32, backfield coach at Georgia Tech, as head football coach to succeed Don Faurot, who remained as athletic dir. [See Vol. XIV, p. 16D3] . . . **Calif. U.** Jan. 15 named Pete Elliott, 30, Nebraska coach, to succeed retiring football coach Lynn O. (Pappy) Waldorf. [See Vol. XVI, p. 400F2] . . . **Missouri Valley Conf.** Jan. 9 named Norvall Neve, ex-Wichita U. athletic dir., to succeed retiring Artie Eilers as MVC commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 300 persons were reported Jan. 10 to have died in an Iraqi smallpox epidemic that broke out in May 1956. . . . Henry Hasso, 22, son of actress Signe Hasso, was killed Jan 15 in an auto crash near Sun Valley, Calif. . . . 10,600 persons died in U.S. fires in 1956, 875 less than in 1955, the Natl. Fire Protection Assn. reported Jan. 2 in Boston. . . . The "Andrea Doria"-"Stockholm" collision at sea last July 25 could have been avoided if crewmen on both vessels had "properly used" information supplied by their radar, according to a report issued Jan. 3 by the U.S. House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Com. The report, which was prepared by a specialists' committee headed by Vice Adm. E. L. Cochrane, did not attempt to fix liability. [See Vol. XVI, p. 392G3] . . . Mountain climbers Jean Vincendon, 23, of France & François Henry, 24, of Belgium were left for dead Jan. 3 on Mt. Blanc, Switz. after 2 helicopters were wrecked in attemps to rescue them. . . . The toll of deaths in the Dec. 30, 1956 Dhahran airfield crash was revised downward to 12 Jan. 3 by USAF Hq. in Wiesbaden. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440E1]

Crime: John Gilbert Graham, 24, was executed Jan. 11 in the Colorado gas chamber in Cannon City for the time bomb slaying of his mother & 43 other persons aboard a United Airlines plane in Nov. 1955. [See Vol. XVI, p. 156C3] . . . Ex-middleweight boxing champ Jake La Motta, 34, was arrested Jan. 9 in Miami Beach, Fla. with Florence Balsam, 32, Sherrie Alexander, 22, & Melvin Stoller, 43, on charges of permitting a minor girl to be served liquor in La Motta's bar & encouraging her to engage in prostitution. . . . Elmer (Trigger) Burke was sentenced for the 2d time by the N.Y. Court of Appeals Jan. 10 in Albany to die in the electric chair the week of Feb. 18 for the 1952 slaying of Edward (Poochy) Walsh. [See Vol. XVI, p. 240C3] . . . Ex-U. of S. Dakota sophomore Don Steele, 19, who had been sent home by university officials for mental treatment, shot & killed himself Jan. 9 in Vermillion, S. D. after he had fatally wounded Joan Bruyer, 21, a U. of S.D. senior, when she refused to resume their romance. . . . Gerardo Anastasio, 44, business agent of Local 338-1 of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was sentenced to a year-and-a-day in prison Jan. 7 in New York for perjury before a special grand jury investigating waterfront racketeering in Nov. 1956. Anastasio drew the light sentence after it was revealed that he had throat gland cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 165D3] . . . Philadelphia radio announcer John W. Barry was acquitted Jan. 4 of morals charges based on an admission made by Mrs. Donato Tursi, 44, after a city vice ring investigation. . . . Waldorf-Astoria headwaiter Arthur Hagedorn, 54, was placed on 18 mos. probation Jan. 9 in Brooklyn, N. Y. & fined $10,000 for having failed to pay $11,781 federal income tax on $25,000 in tips in 1952-53. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440G2]

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New York-to-Paris commercial nonstop flight speed record of 9 hr. 18 min. was claimed by Pan American World Airways for a DC-7C flight Jan. 2. . . . **United Fund & Community Chest** campaigns in the U.S. raised a record $379,100,000 in 1956, the United Community Funds & Councils of Amer. reported Dec. 30 in New York. [See Vol. XVI, p. 446C2] . . . **John Howard Griffin**, 36, of Mansfield, Tex., author of the best-selling novel "The Devil Rides Outside" & the current "Nuni," regained his sight suddenly Jan. 9 after having been blind since he was in a bombing in the South Pacific in 1944. . . . **Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy** (R., Wis.) disclosed Jan. 13 on ABC-TV's "Press Conf." that he & Mrs. McCarthy had adopted a 5-week-old girl from N. Y. Foundling Hospital. [See p. 14B3]

Pres. Eisenhower, for the 6th time in the past 7 years, led the list of men most admired in the U.S., the Gallup poll reported Dec. 28, 1956. Sir Winston Churchill ranked 2d, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen 3d. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432E3] . . . **Clare Boothe Luce**, ex-U.S. Amb. to Italy, received Jan. 8 in Philadelphia the $2,500 Gimbel national award and a plaque citing her achievements as a diplomat & humanitarian. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424D3] . . . **Vera Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach** renounced Jan. 7 in Las Vegas her demand for a $5 million divorce settlement from her estranged husband, German munitions maker Alfred Krupp, because she valued her freedom in the U.S. "more than his money." [See Vol. XVI, p. 102G2] . . . **Elvis Presley**, rock-&-roll singer, passed his Army pre-induction exam Jan. 8 in Memphis, Tenn. [See Vol. XVI, p. 407D1] . . . **Judge Rose Heilbron**, 42, became England's first woman judge of a Quarter Sessions Court when she became chief jurist Jan. 7 in Burnley.

Married: Poet-playwright T. S. Eliot, 68, a widower, & Valerie Fletcher, about 30, his secretary; Jan. 10 in London. [See Vol. XIV, p. 55D2]